FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 223 *19 November 1981*

ARGENTINA

Viola's Health Again Cause for Concern B 1
Ambassador Quijano on Argentine-U.S. Relations B 1
Foreign Minister Returns From Lima 18 Nov B 2
Camilion Discusses Timerman, Other Issues B 2
General Nicolaides, UCR Involved in Clash B 2
Further on Clash B 4
Bittel To Continue To Lead Justicialist Party B 4
[CLARIN 15 Nov]
Galtieri Pleased With Washington Meeting B 5

PERU

Argentine Foreign Minister Continues Visit J 1
Meeting With Belaunde J 1
Meeting With Political Leaders J 1
Camilion on Foreign Policy J 2
TV Interview J 2
Press Conference J 3
Leftwing Protest J 4
President on Private, State-Owned Enterprises J 4
Belaunde Discusses L.A. River Interconnection J 5
Minister Ulloa Supports Continental Integration J 5
Belaunde on Viola Remarks, Launches New Ship J 6
Peruvian-Bolivian Action Program Approved J 6
Government Resolves Various Strikes in Ports J 6
Lleras Restrepo, Belaunde Speak at Congress J 7
PSR Message Expresses Solidarity With Cuba J 7
Police Operations in Ayacucho Appear Successful J 7

URUGUAY

Army Commander Comments on Washington Meeting K 1
[EL DIA 11 Nov]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Defense Minister Stresses Commitment to People P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 17 Nov]
Strong Terrorist Group Attacks Apopa Post P 1
[EL MUNDO 16 Nov]
5 de Noviembre Dam Attacked by Subversives P 2
[EL MUNDO 16 Nov]
MNR Explains Nonparticipation in Elections P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 Nov]

GUATEMALA

Lucas Claims 'Viet Cong-Type Offensive' Underway P 3
Report on Refugees in Mexico Termed 'Hasty' P 4

HONDURAS

Salvadoran Armed Forces Violations Confirmed P 4
Official Report on Sinking of Boat by Colombians P 5

NICARAGUA

Ortega Warns Honduras President of Somozists P 6
New Border Attack From Honduras Reported P 7
Foreign Minister Protests P 8
Borge Sends Message to Cuban Paper on Murderers [Havana] P 8
Clash With Counterrevolutionaries Reported P 8
CDS Reorganization, Programs Explained P 9
Junta's Ramirez Returns From Costa Rica P 10
Three Organizations Merge To Form Single Union P 10
[LA PRENSA 12 Nov]

CUBA

Reagan Proposal 'Propaganda Ploy' Says Havana Q 1
Christian Churches Meet, Condemn U.S. Policy Q 1
Alarcon Describes Caribbean Tour 'Positive' Q 1
Castro Receives Message From Polisario Leader Q 2
Cuba Fetes Bulgaria's 1,300th Anniversary Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Crude Oil Agreement Reached With Venezuela S 1

GRENADA

Prime Minister Bishop Opens Area Trade Meeting S 1

JAMAICA

Seaga Gives Reason for Break With Cuba S 2

ST LUCIA

Opposition To Intensify Pressure on Ruling Party S 3

VIOLA'S HEALTH AGAIN CAUSE FOR CONCERN

PY190204 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0146 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (NA) -- Sources close to President Roberto Viola reported tonight that there is a renewed concern over his health since today he was forced to cancel a scheduled work meeting at the Olivos residence. Viola, who is affected by a case of hypertension and who has been under continuous medical attention since last week when he underwent a check-up at the Central Military Hospital, reportedly underwent an unscheduled medical treatment today.

AMBASSADOR QUIJANO ON ARGENTINE-U.S. RELATIONS

PY181721 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1542 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA) -- Raul Quijano, Argentine ambassador to the OAS, voiced his satisfaction over the "very positive level" of U.S.-Argentine bilateral relations and pointed out that now there is a possibility of "discussing every subject, at all levels" with U.S. officials "without the restriction which existed last year." Quijano, who attributed this change of attitude to the policy of Ronald Reagan's administration, pointed out that this has "facilitated financial commercial and political relations." The Argentine ambassador who accompanied Argentine Army Commander Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri during his recent visit to Washington maintained that U.S. officials on that occasion had given the Argentine officer "exceptional treatment." He pointed out that "the U.S. Government obviously tried to make him feel at ease and show him the friendship which exists between the two countries and after having observed U.S.-Argentine relations during the past 2 years this very positive level which has been attained is really very important."

Quijano made these statements upon arrival at Ezeiza Airport. He has come to Buenos Aires summoned by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion in order to analize jointly the subjects which Argentina will bring up at the upcoming OAS General Assembly to be held in December in St Lucia. The ambassador explained that there are "many" subjects to be discussed during the meeting of OAS member-countries but that the main objective is to establish "a more fresh and updated dialogue with the United States" in view of the fact that that nation "with Reagan's administration, has gradually defined its Latin American policy which makes feasible the fulfillment of some issues which had been delayed owing to a lack of definition."

Quijano also stated that the Argentine-Chilean border conflict will not be discussed at the OAS assembly and asserted that "it is a strictly bilateral subject and nobody wishes to bring it up at this international organization because it is not proper." He said that prior to the OAS meeting "the Latin American foreign ministers will meet in Panama to jointly discuss the coordination of the Latin American position for its dialogue with the United States. Our foreign minister (Oscar Camilion) will also attend this meeting."

In answering a question, he admitted that the OAS is currently facing financial problems due to the U.S. debt to this organization but asserted that the crisis "is not serious because there is money, it is just a question of collecting it." Quijano also referred to the "world concern" over the rumors of possible U.S. intervention in El Salvador, but he pointed out that "so far the official U.S. position before the OAS is that there will be no type of intervention, only economic aid for the Salvadoran Government and limited military counsel." He added: "The United States has denied at different levels its intention of carrying out military intervention in that region, although it is obviously a subject of world concern."

Referring to the recent statements on the subject made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Quijano stated that "these were statements in which he did not deny that it could take place or that the United States had to keep its options open, however no one has interpreted these to mean that intervention or action will be carried out."

When asked what connection could exist between the inquiries which, according to the media, are being made with Argentina on whether it will send troops to El Salvador and the repeated denials of possible U.S. military intervention, Quijano reiterated that "according to my information the climate for action of this kind does not exist."

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM LIMA 18 NOV

PY190014 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion, who carried out an official 4-day visit to Peru, arrived tonight in Buenos Aires. The foreign minister, who had previously attended the River Plate Basin foreign ministers conference that was held in Bolivia, arrived at Ezeiza International Airport at 2030.

CAMILION DISCUSSES TIMERMAN, OTHER ISSUES

PY180334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Nov (TELAM) -- "The slanderous campaign against Argentina unleashed by Jacobo Timerman has done a service to my country," Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion has stated in an interview today published by the newspaper EL PAIS of this capital. The Argentine minister indicated that after a short-lived negative reaction immediately after Timerman released his reports of alleged harassment of the Jewish community in Argentina, members of the world Jewish community have traveled to Argentina and after ascertaining the real situation they have begun the contacts necessary to counteract this campaign. He said: "Nowadays we have many more friends among the U.S. Jewish community than ever before."

On Timerman and his campaign, Camilion said that "this parasite has generated antibodies which in the end benefited the country." On the possible creation of a multinational Sinai peacekeeping force and Argentina's participation in it, the foreign minister said that the situation must be carefully assessed and nothing has been decided so far. "Maybe later on," he said.

As to Argentina's political process, Camilion said that "here in Argentina, neither the government nor the politicians, are obsessed with the need for haste, but neither are we prepared to assume a static attitude." He added that "the first thing we will now do is to achieve the normalcy of the political parties. This means that there will be organized partners for talks with the armed forces regarding institutional solutions."

As far as economics are concerned, Camilion said that his country can hardly concentrate its growth on Buenos Aires' financial activities but must think about its 2.8-million-square-kilometer territory as a whole. Argentina must assume its responsibilities as the country which has the fourth largest agriculturally exploitable territory in the world. The nation must act in keeping with this reality and we cannot have a mountain range which is exploited on Chile's side but not on ours, or have enough oil resources to export and not use them, or have gas deposits and not take advantage of them," he said. On Argentine-Uruguayan integration the minister indicated that the free-trade zone devised by the two countries is not easy to implement. He added that the initial idea had been somewhat hasty. "There are many interests at stake, two states are two states and there are a number of sensitive issues in any integration of this kind," he concluded.

GENERAL NICOLAIDES, UCR INVOLVED IN CLASH

PY180213 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2335 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Cordoba, 16 Nov (NA) -- The confrontation between the Cordoba branch of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] and the commander of the III [Army] Corps deteriorated even more today after it was learned that Gen Cristino Nicolaides has raised new charges. Reliable sources have reported, moreover, that all charges that have been raised by the military authority will be handed over to the federal courts. In addition, the local UCR hierarchy has declared itself in permanent session and it is holding meetings with top-ranking Cordoba party leaders.

In a statement published today by the newspaper LOS PRINCIPIOS, General Nicolaides, the commander of the III [Army] Corps, charges that the UCR Cordoba branch and the newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR have violated the national security law and also that they are trying to "cause unrest." Last Friday the III [Army] Corps Command issued a statement in which it replies to a UCR party statement harshly criticizing the government of the armed forces. Since the UCR statement was published by LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR General Nicolaides alleges that this newspaper shares responsibility in those charges issued against the UCR Cordoba branch. The branch is led by former national legislator Eduardo Angeloz.

In the statement published by newspaper LOS PRINCIPIOS, Nicolaides notes that the UCR statement "clearly violates the national security law" and that "the newspaper that published the statement shares the same responsibility" as the political group that issued the statement. The newspaper reports that Nicolaides said he "had made a decision" and that "the prior necessary steps are being taken." In his statement to the press, General Nicolaides reasserted that the statement issued by the UCR Cordoba branch "incites the people to create a situation that will have a negative impact on the present situation the country is experiencing." Nicolaides added that "the measures to be enforced in this regard may be issued within a few hours."

The military commander noted that the attitude of the UCR "clearly affects the security and order of the entire region under my jurisdiction, and it is, therefore, a matter under my jurisdiction." He added that "there is joint responsibility between the newspaper that published the note and the Cordoba UCR board which issued the note since both are aiming at the same objective: to cause unrest."

The issue appeared last Friday when the III [Army] Corps Command issued a communique that was distributed to all the local and metropolitan media. In the communique the command criticized the severe tone of the statement issued that same morning by the Cordoba branch of the UCR. The communique issued by the military command and signed by the commander, Gen Cristino Nicolaides, said that the communique issued by the political party was a "demagogic, sensationalist and unwise" statement.

The UCR statement noted that the present government is characterized by its "incapacity, stagnation and the intention of perpetuating itself in power." It noted, moreover, that the government "was responsible for this critical situation." The statement issued by the UCR Corboda branch also noted that the military government "has put the country at the mercy of multinational enterprises." The statement ends by calling on all community sectors "to recover all institutions, leading to the definitive enforcement of a democracy as a way of life that may lead to the enforcement of a social democracy." The communique is signed by the chairman of its metropolitan committee, Hector Sander, and on Thursday evening was distributed only to newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR which published it.

According to UCR sources the communique was to have been distributed on Friday to other provincial media, but because of the situation that developed this was not possible.

In its strong reply, the III [Army] Corps Command said that the political communique is "full of resentment and electoral frustrations that have the ulterior motive of disrupting the order that the people have conquered with their own blood." He added that this statement "is quite characteristic of those who were responsible for the critical political situation the nation experienced; of those who were unable to come up with the [word indistinct] solution and who even tolerated subversion and corruption." The military statement ended by noting that a UCR Cordoba committee should either confirm or amend its statement.

This step was taken on Saturday morning when Col Simon Arguello and another officer of the III [Army] Corps visited Sander in his private residence located in the Talleres neighborhood in Cordoba. By then all Cordoba radio and television stations were broadcasting the communique issued by General Nicolaides -- as commander of the III [Army] Corps stationed in Cordoba -- every 30 minutes.

According to reliable sources, during the visit the military officers paid to Sander's house, they agreed to postpone the meeting until 1800 since the UCR Cordoba leader had noted the need to hold a meeting with his fellow party members before adopting any decision regarding the controversial statement.

A new meeting was held in the afternoon and an affidavit was drafted in which Sander, representing the UCR, endorsed the terms of the communique. Meanwhile a group had gathered in front of the UCR leader's house to express support for the politicians. Moreover, other UCR organizations expressed their support for the committee headed by Sander. Among those organizations was the provincial UCR Youth Committee which issued a note stating that the military chief's attitude showed a "lack of balance." The UCR youth sector attributed this attitude to "the strong pressure he is experiencing during these days of promotions and retirements."

Further on Clash

PY180325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2020 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA) -- A new development in the controversy between the UCR Cordoba branch and the III [Army] Corps command has come up since UCR leader Eduardo Angeloz said today that "the armed forces lack competence" to demand a confirmation or an amendment on opinions issued by political parties.

Angeloz, who heads the UCR Cordoba committee noted that the constitution "does not establish that the armed forces have the right to question a citizen." The UCR leader questioned the attitude of the commander of the III [Army] Corps, Gen Cristino Nicolaides, who demanded a confirmation or amendment of those opinions included in a statement issued by the Cordoba UCR branch.

BITTEL TO CONTINUE TO LEAD JUSTICIALIST PARTY

PY182227 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] Resistencia, Chaco (CLARIN) -- Deolindo Felipe Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialista Party (PJ), has confirmed before a large crowd of 3,500 people that he will not resign and will continue to carry out the responsibility entrusted to him by Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. Bittel made these remarks in a speech delivered during a barbecue held in the Prado Asturiano facilities of this city and authorized by the government and the Justice Ministry. Bittel said: "I am not only going to continue to run this Peronist organization, for which I have given the best years of my life, but I am also going to continue being a humble provincial person. I would also like to make clear that I have no other ambition than to serve the country." In another paragraph he said: "I am telling those who feel they are candidates not to worry because I am not a candidate for anything. In any case, I am candidate for a heart attack." Bittel emphasized: "We do not want the defeat of the armed forces. We want them to succeed but to incorporate our desires and hopes." He added: "We are a country which seems to have been devastated by the bloodiest of wars. We are not enemies of the armed forces, and they should not be afraid of the people because the people have the right to truly participate in the leadership of the republic."

He said: "It is not that we are evil people, it is not that we are subversives, it is not that we incite to violence. We want to sensitize the hearts of the powerful. We want to reach with our humble language those who hold the power of force so they realize that there are no isolated solutions." In another passage he said: "Sometimes it is disheartening and this makes one think about retiring; but it cannot be done. I have dedicated my entire life to this and the comfortable thing for me to do would be to leave." He said that the idea of retiring "must have overwhelmed Ricardo Balbin more than once, but he had no other alternative than to die with his party's flag in his hands."

Messages of support from different Peronist sectors from around the country were read.

Nestor Carrasco, PJ second vice president, and advisors Herminio Iglesias, Ruben Sarboli and Blas Carballo told the acting PJ head, Deolindo Bittel of their "solidarity and support for the actions you are carrying out" in a message sent to the Chaco Province in view of the demonstration honoring Bittel the day before yesterday.

As is well known, a week ago Bittel announced his intention to resign from the party leadership due to the repeated confrontations within the PJ Executive Board over the decision that had to be made regarding the party's participation in the political dialogue sponsored by the government.

In the message the PJ leader said: "We ask you to consider our solidarity and support for the actions you are carrying out as first vice president in charge of our party. We point out that our solidarity and support have never been withheld, particularly in this emergency when you have the difficult task of representing the largest movement in Latin America." The message adds: "You should know that our conduct and loyalty will continue to be unbreakable as it always has been and even more so against those who pretend to make us appear to be confronting each other."

The Chaco Province newspaper EL NORTE published an interview with Herminio Iglesias, advisor and union leader, who said: "We have nothing in particular against Bittel. On the contrary, we are great friends." It adds: "This does not mean that we agree on programs."

GALTIERI PLEASED WITH WASHINGTON MEETING

FY180149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (NA) -- Argentine Army commander in chief, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri today said that his recent trip to the United States where he attended the 14th Conference of American Army Commanders, was "very positive."

Galtieri made this statement to journalists shortly before departing on a southern tour during which he will visit various military units. He indicated that the meeting between Latin American military officers "was very positive for the Argentine Army and our nation, as well as for the rest of America, I believe."

Asked about the subjects discussed at today's meeting of the military junta, Galtieri merely said that "basically I made a verbal report on my activities in the United States."

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Belaunde

PY171748 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated that the main objective of his visit to Peru is to maintain the traditional Peruvian-Argentine friendship at the diplomatic level. He said this to journalists after a meeting with President Fernando Belaunde Terry whom he termed an example of (?stability). He said that the meeting was highly instructive and that during it they discussed the interconnection of the Latin American river basins, the nuclear (?cooperation) between Argentina and Peru and other important subjects.

[Begin Camilion recording] We discussed several issues with the president including his concern over the interconnection of river basins which led to quite an interesting conversation because we [words indistinct] give our opinion in order to exchange ideas in this respect with the president of the republic. We discussed some aspects of our bilateral relations; the president follows the programs of nuclear cooperation between Argentina and Peru very closely. We also mentioned some new agricultural cooperation agreements being implemented and so the luncheon couldn't have been more pleasant and the conversation afterwards more positive. Regarding the demarcation problem between those (?two nations), as you know the role of the guarantor countries is strictly established by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. The guarantor countries' intervention ends with the mentioned demarcation. How then, the time and way in which this demarcation will be carried out, of course, remains to be decided bilaterally by the two countries. The steps to be taken in this regard by the four countries which met in Brasilia in February is to wait for the parties of the protocol, in this case the two countries which [words indistinct] the demarcation of their border line, take the corresponding steps at a national level, so to speak.

[Question] Will the guarantor countries do something [words indistinct]?

[Answer] The guarantor countries can do nothing beyond what is established in the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Therefore, they are neither judges nor promoters. The guarantors must respect the decisions made by the parties, and when there are certain problems, such as that which arose in January, then the mechanism of the treaty signed within the framework of the relationship between the two countries provides for negotiations such as those carried out in Brasilia in February, to which I went as Argentine representative and which fortunately ended successfully. [end recording]

Meeting With Political Leaders

PY171821 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2017 GMT 15 Nov 81

[By special correspondent Juan Jose Marc]

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today held a long meeting with representatives of the three most important Peruvian political parties and some of the most important personalities of the nation. Analysts labeled the meetings as the first private rapprochement between the Argentine foreign minister and the political power centers of this country. The meeting, held in the old colonial house of the Argentine Embassy, was attended by Senator Oscar Trelles Montes of the government party Popular Action (AP); Deputy Andres Towsend, leader of one of the splinter groups of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) founded by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre; and Deputy Celso Sotomarino of the Christian Popular Party (PPC), the second [strongest] minority party in the 18 May 1980 elections and currently a government ally. The meeting was also attended by Alejandro Miro Quesada, director and owner of the newspaper EL COMERCIO, the dean of the Lima newspapers; Arturo Zalazar Larrain, director of the newspaper LA PRENSA; political commentator Enrique Chirino Soto, deputy of an APRA faction; and political journalist Patricio Riquet, chief editor of EL COMERCIO.

According to sources close to the Peruvians who attended the meeting, Camilion told the political representatives that in his country discussions are currently being held to set the basis of the statute of political parties which will be approved before 1982 and that he also explained the proposals and tendencies prevailing during the conversations now being carried out in Argentina. The agenda of the meeting also included the Argentine political future, the Peruvian political situation and the international situation. The Peruvian politicians expressed their concern over the action of fanatical minority groups which are using terrorists acts against the established order. They also expressed interest in knowing in detail the real Argentine situation. Camilion explained that during the discussions for the preparation of the statute for political parties, proposals have been submitted supporting the need for preventing the proliferation of groups and demanding a requirement that for the groups to be recognized they must obtain -- at the national level -- a number of registered voters close to 6 percent of the total electorate.

Camilion on Foreign Policy

PY162144 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion announced here today that this country will soon answer the latest proposal submitted by the Vatican on the Beagle dispute, "within the framework of the exchange of ideas, the stage the mediation by John Paul II is now in."

Camilion, who arrived here for an official 5-day visit, was warmly received with the usual protocol by his Peruvian counterpart Javier Arias Stella. Camilion said that everybody has much confidence in the implementation of a satisfactory solution to the border dispute under the pope's guidance. After reviewing the mediation process, Camilion reiterated his optimism over the prompt and satisfactory solution of the dispute. He said that in the next few days he will answer the latest document submitted by the Vatican, but he refused to talk about it in view of the confidential nature of the mediation. He also categorically denied that Argentine troops would be sent to El Salvador and expressed his surprise over this information because he could not understand where it could have originated. Then he said that it was the Salvadoran defense minister himself who stated a few days ago that Salvadoran internal affairs are dealt with by Salvadorans.

When asked whether Argentina will support the Bolivian position regarding its access to the sea at the OAS, the Argentine foreign minister said that his country will probably reiterate its vote for the inclusion of this item in the agenda. He indicated, however, that the issue will be reviewed at the time it is brought up.

Concerning the Rio de Janeiro Protocol signed by Peru and Ecuador in the wake of their border dispute, he recalled that the incident at the Condor Mountain Range happened when he was the Argentine ambassador to Brazil and that the dispute ended satisfactorily thanks to the active intervention of the representatives of the four guarantor countries. Further on, Camilion referred to the project by President Fernando Belaunde on the interconnection of the River Plate, the Amazon and the Orinoco Basins. He viewed it as a long-term and long-range idea in which Argentina was very interested in sticking to the specific integration conditions.

For his part, the Peruvian foreign minister stressed the significance of Camilion's visit within the framework of the very cordial relations that the two countries maintain. He said that he and his Argentine counterpart will discuss bilateral and multilateral affairs and will make a review of international policy, particularly the Argentine position regarding the Andean Pact.

TV Interview

PY171753 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1902 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion said here that his country is going through a difficult economic period, but he denied that the serious situation had been generated by the military government that came to power in 1976.

The minister, who last night recorded an interview for a political program of Lima television, added that in his opinion the economic problem must be dealt with in terms of the economy and not of politics. The foreign minister, who arrived yesterday in Lima for an official visit that will last until Tuesday, remarked that the one thing has nothing to do with the other.

Tomorrow Camilion, together with his Peruvian counterpart Javier Arias Stella, will begin to examine the state of Peruvian-Argentine relations, the relationship of his country to the Andean Pact and the taking of a joint position which they will submit to the next meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), which will take place in Panama.

In the Pulso program, which is directed by reporter Alfonso Tealdo and will be broadcast on Tuesday, the foreign minister referred to the public enterprises of his country, and pointed out that they are a burden of such a magnitude that they have become unbearable. He said that the state enterprises cause millions in losses to Argentina and that the oil companies and those that manage electric power and railways incur losses amounting to millions.

He talked about the general economic problem of Argentina and commented that the armed forces, upon taking power in 1976, planned an economic policy based on restoration, but that there is no doubt that this year his country was undergoing a difficult economic situation.

Questioned by a Marxist oriented reporter about the terrorist acts and the presumed violation of human rights in Argentina, the minister answered that between 1969 and 1976 his country suffered a crisis of the system of coexistence. He said: We lived in a state of anarchy.... The sources of worry came from the street more than from any other place.... We experienced violence. Many people died.... The losses are certainly not light. We lost part of our youth, from one side and from the other. Many more people died than one would believe. He added: We lived in a state of clandestine civil war which was not revealed to the public and which was leading toward the destruction of the state. That war led to unavoidable abuses on both sides. There were innocent victims.

Camilion assured the panel that the present action by the government is aimed at the recognition of the prior state of affairs, and that it is now trying to restore a process in which terrorist violence will not again cause any loss of lives.

As to the dispute that Argentina has with Chile over the Beagle Channel, he answered that extraordinary results have been obtained with the pope's mediation, such as the overcoming of the 1978 crisis which was about to generate a war between the two countries. He said that in the last 3 years the pope has implemented a peacemaking method which has resulted in a certain critical style of coexistence.

Press Conference

PY190110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2115 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion said today that problem between the United Kingdom and Argentina over the Malvinas Islands is currently in the phase of preparation for the negotiations which will take place before the end of the year.

The Argentine foreign minister held a press conference at the Argentine Embassy in the presence of members of his entourage and of Argentine Ambassador in Lima Luis Sanchez Moreno. He said that Argentina is upholding its traditional position of recovering the territory it has been deprived of and stressed the support received from Peru in this regard, as stated in the joint declaration which he had signed shortly before the press conference, together with his Peruvian counterpart Javier Arias Stella.

When asked about the possibility of there being an axis between Argentina and Peru in view of the problems with Chile, Camilion -- who today ended his official 5-day visit to Peru -- said that this rumor is a product of imagination based on one fact. He indicated that Argentina can offer Peru and Bolivia everything but an axis. He said: "The truth about our relations with Peru and Bolivia is everything related to physical integration."

Camilion then spoke about the relations with the new U.S. administration and admitted that these relations had not been very cordial with the Carter administration, because of what Camilion described as intervention in certain aspects of foreign [as received] policy. Camilion acknowledged that even though President Reagan has not given up these objectives, the attitude toward Argentina has changed drastically. He said that there is continuous cooperation, and the prospects of U.S.-Argentine relations are promising.

He then pointed out that Argentina plans to actively participate in the Latin American Economic System (LAES) so as to guide its actions, help it attain more practical results, eliminate the difficulties prevailing in Latin American-U.S. relations and to improve these relations. Camilion also stressed that it is necessary to make efforts to improve these relations, especially as far as the trade and balance of payment balances are concerned, since these are clearly favorable to the United States. He said there is no need to engage in confrontation or antagonisms but rather a need to improve the situation of everyone. He said that the recent Cancun meeting had been positive and its results have been good since the way for dialogue has been opened. He indicated, however, that Cancun had dealt with specific subjects like energy and nutrition which are great international issues, but in his opinion financial aspects must be dealt with within the framework of worldwide talks to prevent future problems.

He spoke about Argentina's relations with the Andean Group and disclosed that a meeting of foreign ministers of Andean Pact countries with the Argentine foreign minister will take place next year to establish the guidelines of these relations. He revealed that during his talks an agreement had been reached to activate the Argentine-Andean Pact Joint Commission which had never been really operational and that it is necessary to discuss bilateral issues such as relations between Argentina and each one of the Andean Pact partners, as well as Argentina's relations with the Andean Pact as a whole.

Further on he emphasized the need to stimulate trade with Peru, which is currently favorable to Argentina, and said that "obviously we want to sell more goods to Peru, but we must also purchase more Peruvian products to close the gap." Camilion mentioned the $500-million line of credit which Argentina had opened for Peru on advantageous terms to purchase Argentine capital goods, and pointed out that "we made a review of the nuclear technology accord which we would like to keep moving along." He stressed the significance of this record for the construction of the Peruvian nuclear research center which acts as a channel for the transfer of technology, an arrangement which he defined as unprecedented among developing nations. About the Beagle problem the Argentine foreign minister said that he feels optimistic about the pope's mediation because its methodology is positive. He denied that Argentina is seeking to postpone the solution of the problem by stating that "this is not what we want, but rather to negotiate a permanent solution agreeable to both parties."

Leftwing Protest

PY172110 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Six leftwing municipal councilmen of this capital today protested the visit paid to the City Hall by Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion who was declared guest of honor by Lima Major Eduardo Orrego. They also demanded the return of missing persons in Argentina, full respect for human rights, freedom for political prisoners and the reinstatement of the citizenry's political rights. The councilmen, who did not attend the session of the Municipal Council at which Camilion was honored, recalled that in March several Peruvian politicians, among them Mayor Orrego, denounced the political situation prevailing in Argentina.

PRESIDENT ON PRIVATE, STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

PY161632 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated that it is not the government's intention to liquidate the state-owned enterprises, but rather decide where its intervention is necessary in compliance with the constitution.

[Begin Belaunde recording] Some of the enterprises are obviously concerned over this subject. Their situation has to be analyzed thoroughly, and, of course, we do not intend to liquidate the state-owned enterprises. During my previous administration we had state-owned enterprises and they worked quite well. The thing is that the government should not undertake too much. He who grasps much holds little.

[Question] Mr President, since there is a nationwide polemic over the fate of the state-owned enterprises, which do you, as president, believe are the ones which should be handed over to the private sector and which should not?

[Answer] In the first place we must abide by the constitution. Everything which has to do with national resources and their exploitation, of course, needs to be guarded carefully. There are some enterprises such as Marcona which are efficient. Marcona at present is operating very well. After a lot of problems it has finally found its way out and is operating well. It can't be said that it is doing badly because it is in the state's hands.

[Question] Are there any strategic enterprises?

[Answer] Well, the iron and steel industry must continue under the state's management, but must naturally be expanded and perfected. [end recording]

BELAUNDE DISCUSSES L.A. RIVER INTERCONNECTION

PY161852 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] During his usual Sunday meetings with journalists President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated that Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia and Paraguay are deeply interested in the execution of the project to interconnect the Orinoco, Amazon and River Plate Basins. These were his words:

[Begin Belaunde recording] (?They give) the same preference that we do. This undoubtedly is important because a great part of the project will have to be carried out in Brazilian territory. But Brazil is not the only country involved in this issue. Venezuela has a lot to do; Venezuela and Colombia also have leading roles. I believe that Venezuela is very interested and with its participation the Casiquiare-Rio Negro problem would be solved. There are those in Brazil who strongly believe that the issue should be focused from the hydroelectric point of view. Once the hydroelectric issue is solved the project is justified by the investments in electricity. Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia are also deeply interested in this project, and I have confidence in Itamaraty's diplomatic skill. I believe that Brazil is a country which is very receptive to all ideas and has a great desire to serve Latin America.

MINISTER ULLOA SUPPORTS CONTINENTAL INTEGRATION

PY181435 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0556 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Manuel Ulloa, president of the Peruvian Council of Ministers, has asked Latin American countries to reduce their defense budgets in favor of internal development and regional integration. Ulloa, who gave the main speech at the last session of a symposium on dependency and development, stated that Latin America allots approximately $5 billion per year, with an annual increase of 20 percent, to the purchase of arms.

He revealed that in Peru the armed forces, aware of the national problem, will sacrifice part of its expectations in order to cooperate with the government's efforts for socio-economic development. Ulloa, who is also economy, finance and commerce minister, referred to the subject of economy and integration. He stated that Peru will continue to be a loyal member of the Andean Pact and of the regional integration organizations and hopes, should it be possible, that with a generous spirit of understanding the more unimportant frictions in Latin America may be overcome and eliminated. He asserted that these minor frictions are costly because they demand defense expenses which our countries cannot cope with. It has been calculated quite precisely that the annual defense expenditure of the Latin American countries lies between $4 and $5 billion with a 20 percent annual increase.

The minister pointed out that this is absolutely contradictory to any development policy and harmful to a policy of integration. Ulloa pointed out that the great Latin American objectives should support integrationist efforts and that this goal can be achieved if the countries overcome their conflicts and bickering, which are so costly and not only hinder the integration process but have a negative influence in the prospects of overcoming the poor standards of living of our peoples. He said that Peru advocates integration and is granting more importance to bilateral efforts such as those with Argentina, Brazil and the neighboring countries of Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia.

The minister asserted that ever since President Fernando Belaunde Terry took over the government, 16 months ago, Peru has lived in complete freedom and has had the greatest respect for voices of dissent. From 1968 until July 1980 Peru was governed by the armed forces.

He said that the main objectives of Belaunde's administration which ends in 1985 are focused on the development of the economic and educational fields, decentralization and the exploitation of the jungle which is Peru's great hope for the future.

BELAUNDE ON VIOLA REMARKS; LAUNCHES NEW SHIP

PY141231 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Referring to the position of the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated that they did not show the normal international behavior of adhering to treaties and commitments. He made this remark in answer to a question by a reporter who asked him to give his opinion on recent remarks made by Argentine President Roberto Viola.

The talk with reporters took place at the end of the ceremony marking the launching of the modern ship President Jose Pardo built by the Peruvian naval shipyards. President Belaunde termed the ceremony impressive and added: Our country is one of the largest shipbuilders in South America. Peru is on a high level as far as navy and merchant marine are concerned, he stated. He concluded that the construction and launching of the first 20,000-ton multipurpose ship provides one with patriotic satisfaction. If we can build a ship, we can build anything, he added.

The first multipurpose ship built in Latin America by the industrial service of the naval shipyards in Callao was launched yesterday.

PERUVIAN-BOLIVIAN ACTION PROGRAM APPROVED

PY161914 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Peruvian Government has approved the Peruvian-Bolivian Action Program drawn up by the joint (?COMICOL) [expansion unknown] commission in compliance with Decision No 141 of the Andean Pact which is aimed at contributing toward solving the problems derived from the Bolivian landlocked situation. It has been decided that from the investment projects included in the national development program preference will be granted to the restoration and renewal of railway equipment, the Peruvian-Bolivian railway connection, the improvement and pavement of the Matarani-Arequipa-Juliaca-Desaguadero highway, the enlargement and improvement of the Matarani and [name indistinct] ports, the construction of the Puno-Desaguadero railway and the improvement of the Puno-Moquegua-Mazo Cruz-Desaguadero highway. The legal document which approves the aforementioned plan points out that the financing of the projects mentioned can be made with the participation of the Andean Pact member countries through their financial organization.

GOVERNMENT RESOLVES VARIOUS STRIKES IN PORTS

PY172249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1826 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The 3,800 Peruvian customs workers today returned to work after a 1-month strike which paralyzed imports and exports and cost the country millions of dollars in lost income.

A spokesman of the port administration indicated that the customs employees discontinued their strike last night after the government agreed to fulfill some of their demands for salary hikes and the improvement of their fringe benefits. The spokesman also said that the port workers, who yesterday went on a 48-hour strike supporting the customs workers, have also returned to their duties.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry's administration last night also resolved a strike of the Education Ministry workers after reaching an agreement on a new salary contract. However, the employees of the Economy Ministry are still on strike and the stoppage of municipal workers is now into its second day while uncollected garbage is piling up on the street of Lima.

LLERAS RESTREPO, BELAUNDE SPEAK AT CONGRESS

PY172113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Former Colombian President Carlos Lleras Restrepo has proposed new policies for the development of the countries at the 19th World Management Congress. The congress was opened here last night by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde. In a well-documented speech, Lleras Restrepo discussed the interdependence of all nations and criticized protectionism practiced by wealthy countries to the detriment of developing countries plagued by the population explosion.

In order to cope with the latter problem, worsened by the lack of jobs, Lleras Restrepo suggested the updating of agricultural methods and the distribution of foodstuff, free of charge if necessary, to the needy masses. He also recommended the redistribution of income by means of fiscal mechanisms, which in backward countries must result in subsidies to services and utilities, he said. Finally he called upon the managers to exercise a great deal of imagination to reconcile the interests of the various parties in this interdependent world and to prevent the breakdown of the world economy.

The Peruvian head of state compared the role of the president of a country to that of a manager. He also pointed out that Latin America must become the great fatherland liberator Simon Bolivar dreamed of. After recommending once again the integration of the Orinoco, Amazon and River Plate basins and the utilization of the Spanish language for cultural dissemination, Belaunde Terry concluded by saying that "the time for rhetoric is over, now is the time for action." The congress, which is being attended by more than 1,500 delegates from 48 countries, will end on 19 November.

PSR MESSAGE EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH CUBA

FL170243 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSR] of Peru has condemned the threats of armed intervention in Central America and Cuba made by the U.S. administration headed by Ronald Reagan. In a message to top Cuban leader Fidel Castro, the PSR expresses its solidarity and at the same time makes public its protest and indignation over the arrogant and shameless threats of armed intervention made by the United States against the sovereignty of Cuba and Nicaragua and the free self-determination of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala.

POLICE OPERATIONS IN AYACUCHO APPEAR SUCCESSFUL

PY172101 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Relay from Ayacucho]

[Excerpts] The police forces have carried out 123 joint operations in the emergency zone since 12 October. On that date a state of emergency was decreed due to the terrorist attacks which took place in El Tambo. According to information released here, these operations have managed to neutralize the terrorists' actions and have resulted in the arrest of 185 persons of which only (?77) have been interrogated by the respective police authorities [words indistinct] dynamite attacks while 130 persons have been released after their innocence was proven.

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON MEETING

PY190122 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 11 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Yesterday Uruguayan Army Commander Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo mentioned the "unanimity of points of view" among the American army commanders as the main aspect of the conference of America's army commanders held in Washington last week.

Queirolo, who represented Uruguay at the meeting and who returned to Montevideo yesterday, said that he returned feeling "very satisfied because this conference really demonstrated unanimity of points of view of the commanders who reflect the American armies' feeling on the way in which certain issues are being handled."

He added that "years ago they were issues which were handled differently, but now there is an awareness among the armies of the Americas which satisfies me personally and I believe also satisfied the Uruguayan Army and the process which we are experiencing."

The commander of the national army, who participated in similar meeting in 1975, 1977 and 1979, asserted that he had never felt "so satisfied and moved by the way in which the various army commanders had approached the problems to be discussed."

Queirolo also pointed out that terrorism was discussed "at great length, conscientiously and with great knowledge on the subject."

He stated that "this is a subject which worries America's armies" and explained that "evidence" of this is the fact that many countries assigned more significance to this meeting of commanders than in prior years.

He also said that the current status of Central America "arouses great concern in everybody" and that it had been discussed at the conference.

"There is concern over El Salvador and the Guatemalan problem, and to a lesser degree, Honduras. They have all our armies worried, especially those which, because of their geographic proximity, may feel the effects of developments which may take place in El Salvador and Guatemala," he added.

Queirolo later explained that cooperation between American armies as far as antisubversive struggle is concerned "is restricted to an exchange of information. It never involves exchange of troops or intervention in the affairs of another state."

He said that "just as business concerns of different countries exchange information, the armies must also exchange information."

"If a given concern wants to sell some merchandise, it must pass along information, and if the armies want to sell security to their respective territories, they must also exchange information," Queirole explained.

Furthermore, the Uruguayan Army commander in chief said that during his stay in the United States he "held talks with a different group of authorities."

However, he refused to make any further comments in this regard before he could brief President Alvarez and the commanders in chief of the air force and the navy.

Queirolo also stressed that this was the last meeting of American army commanders in chief in which he will ever participate.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER STRESSES COMMITMENT TO PEOPLE

PA180437 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpts] "The armed forces don't have a political commitment to anyone. Our commitment is to the people." This was stated by Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia yesterday morning.

The officer said this in reply to newsmen's questions on the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, proposal at the interparty political forum. ARENA had proposed that the armed forces reiterate publicly and in writing that they have no commitment to the Christian Democratic Party, PDC.

Garcia said that neither ARENA nor any other political party has to tell the armed forces what to do because "we know perfectly well what we have to do and what our commitment to the people is."

The minister emphatically reiterated that they have absolutely no political commitments "to anyone." Therefore, he said, they will respect the results of the elections regardless of what they might be.

He also indicated that any type of aid would be welcomed except for foreigners fighting in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the armed forces staff, said that since 10 January 1981, 475 soldiers and 28 commanders and other officers have died in action, and 980 have been wounded, 80 percent of the latter have already recovered.

Regarding the casualties of the subversives, he said that the specific numbers are unknown but that it is presumed that they are large because in the current Cabanas Department operation alone about 150 terrorists have died. An army officer and 13 soldiers have been killed and 20 have been wounded.

Continuing to report on the results, he indicated that severa' guerrilla camps ave been discovered and dismantled. In one of them, 72 beds were found which gives an idea of its size. He reported that the casualties are immediately replaced and that there is currently an excess of personnel.

STRONG TERRORIST GROUP ATTACKS APOPA POST

PA180440 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 16 Nov 81 p 28

[Excerpts] According to a report, a large force of terrorists attacked Apopa last night and concentrated their action against the local command post, which was partially damaged by fragmentary grenades and incendiary bombs accompanied by varied caliber weapons.

The attack on Apopa lasted 30 minutes and the terrorists, according to the military report, fled in different directions when reinforcements arrived from the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos) and from the national guard central garrison a: Quezaltepeque.

The military authorities estimate that the assailants suffered some casualties since there were blood stains in the area....

After the terrorists fled the area, the military authorities discovered a pot containing 40 sticks of dynamite hanging over the truck garage gate at the San Salvador Power Company agency in Apopa. The device was disarmed by military exploisve experts. The garage is located 25 km east of the command post.

5 DE NOVIEMBRE DAM ATTACKED BY SUBVERSIVES

PA180411 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The civil defense and residents of communities near the "5 de Noviembre" hydroelectric dam, better known as Chorrera del Guayabo, have told the armed forces that the dam has become a target of extremists organizations; that since dawn yesterday it has been attacked several times by heavy weapons.

One of the strongest attacks took place at 0500 yesterday when the security garrisons at the dam installations were attacked with rifle and bazooka fire. The action was neutralized by military forces with assistance from civil defense members. During the shooting, peasant Jose Antonio Rodas was shot and killed. The assailants fled toward La Pinta Canton, in Sensunsetepeque.

MNR EXPLAINS NONPARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS

PA181829 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Nov 81 p 33

[Paid advertisement placed by the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, political committee, dated 5 November: "Position of the MNR on Elections for a Constituent Assembly"]

[Excerpts] The MNR wishes to publicly and historically establish the reasons why it will not participate in the forthcoming elections for a constituent assembly.

This definition of our organization's position of principles derives from the objective and unquestionable fact that suitable conditions do not exist for the citizens to express their will at the polls without being victimized by oppression and abuse. There has been absolutely no change to the oligarchic-military power structure that stood in the way of triumph through elections in the past. On the contrary, the reactionary and fascist forces are, more than ever before, reorganizing and preparing to wage their battle at the polls in a terrain that is favorable to them. In the face of the state's repressive apparatus (police and para-military forces), elections are being called to "legalize" the authority of a government that, though it initially tried to make structural changes, is now again in the hands of the oligarchy and under the protection of the military; which is responsible for political crimes that even the U.S. State Department has been unable to investigate or prove, according to authorized spokesmen of the (U.S.) Congress, referring to the case of four American nuns who were raped and murdered with impunity.

Within this climate of government violence, involving the general extermination of thousands of inhabitants, the closure of several independent newspapers and radio stations, the militarization of public services and military control of labor unions, groups and associations, our party should not and cannot go to elections without betraying both its democratic ideals and the aspirations of the majority of the people.

The Christian Democratic-military junta's political initiative of summoning an interparty forum is a maneuver to which we cannot lend ourselves. It does not matter if we are accused of being intransigent, useful fools or simplistic fronts for international communism. None of these epithets frighten or worry us. We are aware of our role in the nation's history. We know that our strength lies in truth, political ethics, the firmness of our social democratic convictions and our real knowledge of the nation's complex situation. The MNR's alliance with other democratic and revolutionary organizations derives from the imperative need to change the nation's unjust social and economic structures, seeking a pluralistic and modern political system for El Salvador in which there will be space for all ideologies, limited by nothing more than rationality and public well-being.

The Christian Democratic-military junta is calling for elections at a time of political-military strife, when the conflict has resulted in over 30,000 political deaths; and in which 280,000 refugees or persons displaced from their work areas, the victims of military confrontation, are demanding a solution to our tragedy. Under these circumstances, we cannot participate in any settlement behind the people's backs.

We must point out that as long as the army holds a monopoly on power beyond the interests of the nation, the tragedy will continue, much to the sorrow of the MNR and its leaders. The perverse accusations of the Christian Democratic Party, which blames our top leader Guillermo Manuel Ungo for the guerrilla violence, can only be explained by the degree of decay and weakness characterizing the rightist wing of civilians, who still remain in the government for opportunistic reasons. General violence results from a social sector's refusal to accept the reforms the nation needs. The extreme rightist politicians who praise the army in order to use it to restore the oligarchy are the same ones who have profited from the administration of General Hernandez Martinez to the present time.

We wish to state as of now that the MNR is against foreign intervention in El Salvador and we guarantee that the democratic and revolutionary government we seek will be loyal to the Salvadoran nation and to the pacts and treaties signed by the nation within the Latin American and Western orbit.

As a democratic and popular sector, we are doing the right thing. We will yield neither to praise nor to the temptations of illegitimate power. The nation's democratic transformation demands this stance; and in this fight, it is the freedom of the people, social justice and effective respect for human rights that are important.

We will not go to the elections without previously negotiating social and political conditions. This is our position at the present hour. This is how we define ourselves in the face of the simplicity of those who see the elections as the only solution to the grave deterioration of values in Salvadoran society.

[Signed] MNR Political Committee (member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front), San Salvador, 5 November 1981

GUATEMALA

LUCAS CLAIMS 'VIET CONG-TYPE OFFENSIVE' UNDERWAY

PA181657 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Army Chief Gen Benedicto Lucas has announced that a large Viet Cong-type offensive is in progress. General Lucas made this charge last night on television, urging the Indian peasants not to support but to report on and expel the rebels.

Guerrillas have attacked many towns in El Quiche Province and destroyed the powerplant in Santa Cruz, a provincial capital. The area was left without power. Guerrillas have also occupied the town of Joyabaj, in Quiche, where they set fire to municipal and other buildings after subduing the police force.

Vehicles in this western region of Guatemala have been attacked. Even the police post in Antigua Guatemala, a tourist-attraction city 45 km from the capital, was attacked.

During his television appearance, General Lucas showed the destruction caused in Chupol village, where the self-styled People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] occupied buildings and destroyed the market and other installations.

General Lucas said that boobytraps were left behind in village homes and that a soldier was injured by one of them. General Lucas said that, as happened in Vietnam during the Viet Cong offensive, stake traps were placed inside homes and in some other places.

The military chief said that the Viet Cong style of ravaging and destroying land is now characteristic of the guerrillas. Pointing to one of the villages, General Lucas said that approximately 3,000 residents have fled to the mountains for fear of the fighting between the guerrillas and the army, which has increased in the past few days.

Some neighbors have expressed fear. The mayor of Joyabaj has said that the situation is chaotic in that important Indian town where the powerplant and the drinking water dam have been destroyed and there has been sabotage or roads and bridges.

Some peasants have said that if the army supplies them with arms they could fight the guerrillas.

REPORT ON REFUGEES IN MEXICO TERMED 'HASTY'

PA182014 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A press agency report that some 40,000 Guatemalans have taken refuge in Mexican territory because of the violence that is rampant in our country was described as hasty [festinado] by presidential spokesman Rolando Archila Marroquin.

Referring to a press agency cable contained in a report in the Miami HERALD of Florida, the United States, the under secretary of public relations for the presidency said it has been proven that the figures mentioned in previous reports of Guatemalans supposedly taking refuge in Mexico are not the true figures on our fellow citizens.

Archila Marroquin said that it is necessary to understand that just as Salvadorans go to Guatemala to seek employment during harvest time at certain times of the year, Guatemalans go to Mexico for the same purpose; furthermore, Mexican peasants go to the United States, which makes it a traditional phenomenon of migration.

General Lucas Garcia's spokesman affirmed that the Miami HERALD report reflects the evil intention of creating a false situation and twisting the truth about Guatemala and its inhabitants, a fact that has been officially asserted on many occasions.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN ARMED FORCES VIOLATIONS CONFIRMED

PA182225 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The newspaper TIEMPO reports the following on page 4 [no date given]: (Noemi de Espinoza), director of the National Emergency Evangelical Committee, CEDEN, confirmed yesterday that troops and planes of the national guard of the Christian Democrats of El Salvador had violated the nation's sovereignty in recent hours.

In an interview in Tegucigalpa, Mrs (Espinoza) gave details of how the foreign troops have created tension and terror in the Honduran towns of La Virtud, Mapulaca, Guarita and Valladolid, in Lempira Department. She said that a large number of heavily armed Salvadoran soldiers and civilians entered the Salvadoran refugee camps Monday afternoon and that approximately 50 armed paramilitary civilians remained in the camp, while the militarymen went to nearby areas along the Lempa River, on the Honduran side.

Salvadoran Air Force, FAS, helicopters terrorized the civilian population in the border area. They even intercepted and chased two small planes from the Aviones Sin Fronteras Institution, which for the last few days had been transporting medicine and food for the refugees, after the Higuito River washed out a bridge on the western highway.

Mrs (Espinoza) also reported that last Sunday night, several unidentified men tried to set fire to a small plane belonging to the Institution Alas del Socorro, another of the humanitarian institutions that are helping the refugees. This action took place despite the fact that the soldiers stationed in Mapulaca had the responsibility of guarding the aircraft.

At the time of the Salvadoran invasion of Honduras, there were some foreigners in the refugee camps, among them four U.S. congressmen. Mrs (Espinoza) stated that there was a reporter from the Washington POST named (Alma Guillermo Puerto); Bob Broyer, assistant to a U.S. congressman; Ronald Deland; John Giddings, a leader of the U.S. National Council of Churches; and Bianca Jagger, a well-known international model.

It has also been confirmed that Mr (Animar Selisberg), UN high commissioner for refugees, arrived yesterday from Costa Rica and went immediately to the border area to guarantee the safety of 25,000 children, women and elderly citizens in the region, according to the director of CEDEN.

Yesterday, the various humanitarian groups assisting the refugees urged the Honduran Government to explain its involvement in the situation and to respect the life and security of the refugees and the work being done by the organizations that are working for the benefit of these Salvadorans.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SINKING OF BOAT BY COLOMBIANS

PA182228 Tecucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Official communique No 48 of the Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces to the Honduran people issued in Comayaguela on 17 November 1981 -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. It has been fully proved that no ship by the name of Karima, as mentioned in journalistic reports, is registered in the ship's registry of the Honduran Navy. However, two ships of somewhat similar names are indeed registered under the Honduran flag. Their characteristics are as follows:

A. Name, Karina; owner, (Kevin Ring, S.A.); domicile, Hamburg, Germany; legal representative, lawyer Manuel de Jesus Castro Sanchez; provisional license issued on 13 October 1981 and expiring on 13 December 1981.

B. Name, Carina; owner, (Robert J. Sgutrie); domicile, France; legal representative, lawyer (Nez Mendoza Logoria); permanent permit issued on 2 September 1980.

2. According to data supplied by the Honduran Embassy in Colombia, it has been corroborated that the boat which was sunk by the Colombian authorities on 15 November was called Karima. It carried a crew of 25 and was detected under suspicious circumstances, for which reason it was ordered to stop. The crew answered with fire, forcing the Colombian authorities to fire back. As a result, 22 of its crewmen died and only 3 survived. The survivors are (Hector Gonzalez), (Jairo Rubio) and (Fernan Herazo Munzia), all Colombians. All were arrested and later interrogated. They confessed that no member of the crew was Honduran and that the ship had sailed from a Central American country where it had been loaded with weapons from the Soviet Union for delivery to the Colombian guerrilas.

3. Based on the information from the Honduran Embassy in Colombia, it has also been determined that the Colombian Government will not lodge any protest with the Honduran Government because it is not completely certain that the ship(?in question) was registered under the Honduran flag. At the time of the confrontation the boat carried no flag and its officers were not Honduran.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA WARNS HONDURAS PRESIDENT OF SOMOZISTS

PA182150 Managua Radio SAndino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Letter dated 11 November 1981, sent by Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr President: Following our meeting at the border post in Guasaule on 13 May 1981, the efforts which you, your government, and our government have been making to overcome past difficulties and reestablish normalcy in the border area have become evident. However, this responsible attitude is being affected by the activities carried out by armed counterrevolutionary Somozist bands intent on creating conflict between the Honduran and Nicaraguan Armies, in what they think would be a first step toward facilitating the return of Somozism to power in Nicaragua.

During the past few weeks, there have been several armed confrontations in the border area, where the provocative activities carried out by the armed bands of former Somozist guardsmen have once again been revealed.

Today we address you and the Honduran Armed Forces and people in order to publicly disclose the plans that those bands have programmed for the next few weeks. Among other things, they plan to attack a village in your country, near the border, to kill the residents there, and to blame our army. In order to achieve their purpose they plan to make use of a band of criminals who will carry out these activities while wearing the Sandinist People's Army uniform.

These plans are being discussed and decided upon at a time when the threats of aggression and intervention in Central America are increasing; at a time when Col Jose Guillermo Garcia in El Salvador is insisting on the integration of a northern triangle -- a proposal about which we have heard with satisfaction the Honduran Government proclaim it will not participate in and will remain neutral in the area; at a time when aggression and intervention in the area against Nicaragua, Cuba and El Salvador are being mentioned -- a proposition encouraged and defended by certain State Department officials -- and are being dramatically debated in the United States. Meanwhile, in the U.S. Congress, the inter-American affairs subcommittee opposes this adventuresome policy and its proposing the beginning of unconditional talks as a solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

President Reagan's recent statements, which were released to the U.S. press on 10 November, do not detract from the force of this threat of aggression against Nicaragua. His statements were made while the United States was concentrating troops in the Panama Canal Zone, while Colonel Jose Guillermo Garcia was calling for a blockade against Nicaragua in Washington and while the State Department was exerting pressure on several Latin American governments to become involved in these aggressions.

To all this one would have to add the fact that, according to refugees who have returned to Nicaragua, the Miskito camps, which several international organizations have been tending to in Honduran territory bordering with Nicaragua, are being transferred to other zone close to our territory in order to use them as beachheads for a future attack.

This was confirmed by the statement made in the middle of the month to international press agencies by Steadman Fagoth, a fugitive of Nicaraguan justice.

In view of these conspiracies and of the gravity of this situation, we address you, the armed forces and the Honduran people, so we can make all the necessary efforts to prevent the advance of these plans.

In the face of the current political, social and economic crisis in the Central American area, the responsible attitude adopted by both Honduras and Nicaragua will be decisive in keeping our peoples from being dragged into the horrors of a generalized war in C ntral America, which would result in nothing but sorrow and mourning. We trust your future efforts will help to stop the threat posed by the bands of former Somozist guardsmen. We reiterate to you our desire to fight for peace in Central America, a desire which was clearly expressed in the message that we addressed to the 36th UN Assembly. On that occasion we voiced specific proposals that will help solve the Salvadoran people's current conflict.

Without anything further to add, we remain cordially yours,
On behalf of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction,
[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

NEW BORDER ATTACK FROM HONDURAS REPORTED

PA181416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1339 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Managua, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry charged today that the Guasaule military border post suffered a new attack from Honduran territory.

Newspapers in this capital reported that the new attack occurred at 1930 (0130 GMT) on Tuesday night. No casualties were sustained by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS).

The reports attributed to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry indicate that there was "intense" fire by rifles and 30-caliber and 50-caliber machineguns during the 30-minute attack. Three 81-mm mortars were also fired, striking a building 600 meters inside Nicaraguan territory.

The Foreign Ministry reported that Capt Dohingo Martinez, chief of staff of the Nicaraguan 2d military region, contacted Col Daniel Bali Castillo, chief of the Honduran 2d "Choluteca" Battalion, to inform him that this country's army did not respond to the attack in compliance with higher orders.

The Nicaraguan Government, the Foreign Ministry states, rejects Colonel Castillo's version, which is that the shooting originated from the Nicaraguan side.

In addition, it notes that the attacks against Nicaragua are not in keeping with the official policy of the Honduran Government; rather, it is obvious that there are elements seeking to provoke a conflict between the two countries.

The reports published by the newspapers BARRICADA, the Sandinist Front newspaper; and EL NUEVO DIARIO, published by a cooperative, indicate that "obviously, these sectors desiring to cause provocations include former Somozist guardsmen who live in Honduras and some elements of the Honduran Army."

It was noted that the Foreign Ministry is drafting a note of protest, which will be sent to the Honduran Foreign Ministry and a copy of which will be sent to the OAS secretary general.

The Nicaraguan Government previously charged that the Guasaule border post was attacked from Honduras last Thursday. Honduras rejected this version through its Foreign Ministry and announced that it was sending Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra to Washington to present "a charge" against Nicaragua before the OAS for the alleged attack from Nicaragua against Honduran military positions.

Nicaragua, through government junta member Sergio Ramirez, has announced that it is ready to present evidence at international forums attesting to last Thursday's incidents on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

Foreign Minister Protests

PA190240 Managua *Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 81*

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a protest note to the Honduran Government over a new attack on the Guasaule border post. A copy of this note has been sent to the OAS.

Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto reported today that the Foreign Ministry has sent a protest note to the Honduran Government over the new attack by the Honduran Army on the border post of Guasaule. The foreign minister said that a copy of the protest note has been sent to the OAS.

The attack by Honduran soldiers occurred at 1930 last night. Once the attack occurred, Capt Domingo Martinez of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] got in touch with Bali Castillo, the commander of the 11th [as heard] Battalion stationed in Choluteca. Foreign Minister d'Escoto said that Bali Castillo stated that the Honduran soldiers replied to shots from the EPS border guards. We categorically deny Bali Castillo's version because Nicaragua did not begin the incident and our border guards did not reply any shots, d'Escoto said.

He also said that the Honduran Government should pay more attention to these types of incidents because it is evident that Nicaragua has been constantly attacked. The foreign minister also stressed the need for the defense ministers of both countries to hold the meeting that was proposed by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, when he met with Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia. We believe that the necessary mechanisms must be established between the two armies to prevent this type of incident, the foreign minister added.

BORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO CUBAN PAPER ON MURDERERS

FL181821 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A message was received at the main offices of the daily GRANMA from Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and Nicaragua's minister of the interior, which reads as follows:

Newspaper GRANMA
Havana, Cuba

We promised the Nicaraguan people and the Cuban people that we would erase from the face of the earth the murderers of the Cuban teachers and Nicaraguan peasants. We have fulfilled our promise.

Fraternally, [signed] Tomas Borge
Managua, Nicaragua

CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

PA190211 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry in Managua on 18 November -- read by unidentified official of the public relations department of the ministry -- recorded]

[Text] The Defense Ministry announces to the Nicaraguan people that on 16 November 1981, during a joint operation of the forces of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the Interior Ministry, there was a clash with the counterrevolutionary gang led by criminal Miguel Angel Arce, alias Fabian, in Los Angeles, jurisdiction of Murra.

The following individuals died in the clash: Irene Calderon, Alberto Garcia, Jorge Garcia, Francisco Zepeda, an individual called Ruben and an unidentified woman.

The following weapons were confiscated: two Israeli-made Galil rifles, two U.S.-made M-16 rifles, two 38-cal pistols and ammunition.

Four companeros of the armed forces were slightly wounded in the clash. The EPS and the Interior Ministry continue to try to safeguard peace and to defend the revolutionary achievements.

CDS REORGANIZATION, PROGRAMS EXPLAINED

PA182209 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] The national leaders of the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) have agreed on important changes that will be made at the rank-and-file level, as part of the overall reorganization plan currently underway.

One of the most important changes is that the CDS will have only five secretariats: that of the coordinator or secretary general, the organization, propaganda and political training, social defense, and economic defense secretariats. The five secretariats together will be known as the CDS Executive Committee. The CDS in different neighborhoods are being reorganized following these guidelines, and several of them have already compiled with this plan.

Under the previous organization, there were nine secretariats, which placed a burden on the CDS and made it difficult for the members of the executive committee to meet because of their different commitments.

Functions

The secretary general will coordinate the activities of the other four secretariats and will be the liaison between the CDS and the Sandinist neighborhood committees.

The secretary of organization will be in charge of all organizational functions, will take the minutes at the meetings, will keep records of agreements and will make sure that the duties are accomplished.

The secretary of propaganda and political training will disseminate information about the revolution's progress, achievements, and problems, and will coordinate the activities of the CDS study circles. This secretariat will also promote the use of posters and CDS propaganda in the neighborhood.

The secretary of social defense will coordinate and promote revolutionary vigilance and recruitment for the Sandinist People's Militias.

The secretary or those in charge of economic defense will review problems related to the supply of staples, price control, and will keep a watchful eye against speculation and swindling.

The responsibilities of this secretariat are wide-ranging, as it will also promote health projects, community development and cultural and sports programs.

According to this structure, the defense objectives of the CDS are clearly defined, and it is expected that a smaller executive committee will expedite the revolutionary work in the different neighborhoods.

A massive drive is underway to try and get all the residents involved in the revolutionary tasks in their neighborhoods.

The development of a new, revolutionary culture is one of the CDS's current objectives.

Upcoming tasks

In December, for example, the CDS and the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association will sponsor a recreational, beautification and entertainment campaign in order to make Christmas a happier and more brotherly occasion and will include celebrating the Purisima [religious festivity] in a more creative way.

JUNTA'S RAMIREZ RETURNS FROM COSTA RICA

PA182219 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado [member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction] returned today after making an official visit to the fraternal Republic of Costa Rica, where he met with President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and other Costa Rican authorities. According to Dr Ramierz, during his meeting with President Carazo he reiterated that our country maintains the peace proposal voiced by Commander Daniel Ortega at the United Nations and made by El Salvador's FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front in an effort to find a political solution for Central America.

Ramirez said he had explained to President Carazo the fears inherent in the climate and tension which the United States maintains against Nicaragua, which may lead to military aggression.

He added that during his meeting with presidential candidate Luis Alberto Monge, he analyzed the situation in El Salvador and Central America. According to Ramirez, there is no doubt that Mr Monge will be the next president of Costa Rica.

He said that the position adopted by Costa Rica in the face of the situation explained by the revolutionary government is one of concern, and that President Carazo shares the position held by the Nicaraguan Government that there should be a political solution in El Salvador, for this would bring stability to the area.

The following is Dr Ramirez Mercado discussing Nicaragua's position in the face of an aggression by the United States:

[Begin recording] We are using all diplomatic and political channels in order to reestablish a climate of (?stable) and positive relations with the U.S. Government without giving up our principles, the country's sovereignty, the nation's dignity or the fact that this is a revolution on the march, which cannot be negotiated or placed on a table of negotiations. On the basis of this, we hope to establish a normal relation with the U.S. Government.

Nonetheless, the climate of hostility [words indistinct] in the past few weeks through the statements of several U.S. Government spokesmen forces us to become vigilant in order to prevent any kind of aggression, be it direct or indirect, economic or military. [end recording]

THREE ORGANIZATIONS MERGE TO FORM SINGLE UNION

PA190227 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] The Independent Professionals, Workers and Peasants Union [Union de Profesionales, Obreros y Campesinos Independientes] was created at 1830 yesterday by three civic-labor organizations.

The event took place in the offices of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN).

The organizations that make up the union are:

The Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations (CONAPRO), the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS) and the Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN).

Six members of each organization signed the charter.

This is the first time that a union of this type has been formed in Nicaragua. It is based on minimal points of convergence and seeks to promote the working class.

Erick Ramirez, executive secretary for CONAPRO, read the charter signed by the delegates of the three organizations. The charter reads as follows:

Declaration

"The (CTN), (CUS) and (CONAPRO), independent organizations of Nicaragua, meeting at the offices of the CTN, have agreed on the following:

We are aware of the political, social and economic crisis affecting our country and this is what moves us to meet today to take the first steps to analyze the nation's problems and look for minimal points of convergence. We hereby agree:

1. To recognize that we are representative organizations of the Nicaraguan workers, peasants, laborers and professionals of free, democratic and civic thought.

2. We, therefore, state that we have common interests and that as organizations that represent the independent labor force of the country, we can set goals that will lead to concrete, united actions.

3. We agree to form a permanent coordination committee that will be made up by our representatives to prepare a program of short, medium and long-range activities.

4. We express our agreement on the need for freedom of speech; full observance of individual freedoms; unrestricted respect for freedom of religion; total respect for human rights; free unions; education, housing and public health for the people of Nicaragua; and we recognize as fundamental for the establishment of peace and harmony among our people, the absolute enforcement of the fundamental statute and the statute of rights and guarantees of the people of Nicaragua.

In view of the above, we sign this document in the city of Managua on the 11th day of the month of November of 1981.

The Signatures

The signatures for each of the organizations were as follows:

For the CTN: Carlos Huembes, Miguel Escudero, Jose Altamirano, Agustin Rodriguez, Damaso Hernandez and Victor Miguel Espinosa Pao.

For CUS: Gerardo Matamoros Aguilar, Jorge Morales Vallecillo, Omar Baca Castillo, Santos Tijerino Jimenez, Alvin Guthrie Rivers and Bayardo Lopez Pineda.

For CONAPRO: Rolando Calonje, Erick Ramirez, Alfredo Artiles, Alejandro Dipp, Haydee Acosta and Aristides Lazo.

REAGAN PROPOSAL 'PRCPAGANDA PLOY' SAYS HAVANA

FL190036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The speech delivered today by President Ronald Reagan at the National Press Club in Washington was a propaganda maneuver designed to try to neutralize the antiwar movement in Europe and to blame the USSR for the eventual failure of the Geneva talks. As we had anticipated on Tuesday, Reagan proposed to give up the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe in exchange for the Soviet Union's dismantling of a large part of its defense system. The U.S. President played down the war potential of his European allies and alluded to the presumed military superiority of the Soviet Union in the old continent. The members of NATO have 986 carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons while the Soviet Union only has 975 similar units. Reagan excluded from the talks with the USSR -- scheduled for late November in Geneva -- discussion on U.S. advance positon means (?and) the nuclear weapons of its NATO partners.

The Soviet news agency, TASS, charged that Reagan's plan seeks, through different means, to upset the balance of forces in Europe to benefit the United States. Western press media have commented that Ronald Reagan's message was addressed more to West European governments facing local pacifist movements than to the USSR. Belgian Joseph Luns, secretary general of NATO, immediately said in Brussels that he supported Washington's propaganda ploy to portray Reagan's speech as a peace initiative. Several NATO members, pressured by their own people, have declared that they will only accept the deployment of more U.S. missiles on their territory if the Geneva talks fail.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES MEET, CONDEMN U.S. POLICY

FL171250 Havana the Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Cuban Christians, meeting over the weekend, took a firm stand against U.S. foreign policy. A meeting of Christian churches and ecumenical movements against U.S. intervention as planned for Cuba, Central America and the Caribbean was attended by the Rev (Raul Fernandez Ceballos), chairman of the Cuban Ecumenical Council, and by Msgr (Julio Leonardi), the Vatican's ambassador to Cuba. Among those who spoke, condemning the U.S. blockade of Cuba and its threat of military aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other peoples in the region, were Presbyterian ministers; the rector of the Matanzas Theological Seminary, (Sergio Arce Martinez); the director of the Episcopal Conference of Cuba and Vicarate of Havana, Msgr Carlos Manuel de Cepedes; and the Reverend (Ceballos).

The meeting's final declaration, read by the head of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev (Orestes Gonzalez Cruz), says that Cuban Christians share the indignation of all the Cuban people and government over U.S. lies and threats against Cuba and other peoples in the region. We firmly believe, the declaration reads, that our people and the other Central American and Caribbean peoples, as all working people, including those in the United States, have the full right to live in peace. The meeting issued a call to all churches and ecumenical organizations to demand that the United States stop its aggression, intervention and threats against Cuba and the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. It also agreed to send messages to that effect to the Vatican, the UN, UNESCO and other organizations and governments.

ALARCON DESCRIBES CARIBBEAN TOUR 'POSITIVE'

PA180445 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon, vice foreign minister of Cuba, described as productive the work of the Cuban delegation touring several Caribbean countries. The delegation left on Tuesday for Barbados.

At a press conference held in St Georges, Alarcon said that the purpose of the tour is to discuss subjects of mutual interest with the nations of the area with which Cuba maintains diplomatic relations. This, he explained, is also the purpose of the activities carried out during the visits to Guyana, Suriname, St Lucia and Grenada.

CASTRO RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM POLISARIO LEADER

FL162130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Saharan Revolution Command Council, has sent a letter to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in which he denounces the growing interference of the United States in Western Sahara. In his letter to Fidel, the Saharan leader draws the attention of the Nonaligned Movement to the U.S. Government's decision to increase its support for Morocco and its serious effects for the region. The letter stresses that the United States no longer is content with simply supporting Moroccan expansionism, it is now also engaged in encouraging Morocco and supplying it with means of destruction and death.

The letter notes that since 1975, the United States has met all of Morocco's requests in the latter's plundering war in the Sahara.

CUBA FETES BULGARIA'S 1,300TH ANNIVERSARY

FL171450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Members of the Politburo Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Julio Camacho Aguilera presided over the main ceremony commemorating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state's foundation and of the beginning of the Bulgarian culture week. Jesus Montane, an alternate member of the Politburo; Flavio Bravo, Faustino Perez and Nicoles Guillen, members of the Central Committee; and the vice minister for culture and members of the official and artistic delegations that are here in Cuba for this event also attended the ceremony.

Dimitur Stanishev, member of the BCP's Secretariat, who is heading the delegation that has been invited from Bulgaria, expressed the friendly sentiments that unite the two countries and made an historical review of Dimitrov's fatherland. During his speech, he highlighted the career of Khristo Botev, a Bulgarian forefather who fought the Ottoman yoke and who is considered to be the most important poet of the Bulgarian renaissance.

He also stressed his admiration for the Cuban people, to whom he addressed a personal and warm greeting from the top leader, Todor Zhivkov, who recalled that Cuba was the first country that flew the banner of socialism in the Western hemisphere.

He also lauded the island's position, which the Bulgarian people support, because of its open anti-imperialism and its high sense of proletariat internationalism.

Stanichev stressed that the warmongering Yankees, with their threats against the countries of Latin America, the Caribbean and other regions of the world, are doing nothing but making the world situation more serious. He noted that the socialist bloc is familiar with this situation due to the danger that it represents for peace.

On reviewing the ceremony that was held in Havana to celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria's foundation, Julio Camacho Aguilera referred to the historical struggles of the Bulgarian people. The party first secretary in Havana City Province also expressed his repudiation of the big stick policy that is being implemented by the United States in the regions already mentioned by Stanishev.

He also reaffirmed the Cuban people's decision to fight for the fatherland's last piece of soil if attacked and recalled the words of that very great person, Antonio Maceo, who said that he who attempts to seize Cuba will only find the soil drenched in blood if he does not die in the battle.

BARBADOS

CRUDE OIL AGREEMENT REACHED WITH VENEZUELA

FL181355 Bridgetown CANA in English 2343 GMT 17 Nov 81

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 17 Nov (CANA) -- Barbados has reached an agreement with Venezuela under which this country's total crude oil requirements for 1982 will be guaranteed on concessionary terms, the junior minister with responsibility for energy and Senator Clyde Griffith, disclosed today. Senator Griffith was speaking to newsmen on his return from Caracas, where he held discussions with both Venezualan and Mexican officials on crude oil supplies to the island under the Venezuela-Mexico oil co-operation agreement. He also attended meetings of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) in the Dominican Republic. He was accompanied by permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Planning Harcourt Williams.

The oil facility, which was formulated in 1979, provides for a 30 percent rebate of the cost of oil supplied by Venezuela and Mexico to a number of Caribbean and Central American countries as a loan over 5 years at 4 percent interest. However, if the proceeds are to be used for energy-related capital projects, the loan will be converted to softer terms -- 20 years at 2 percent -- an option which Barbados took up in 1980.

Senator Griffith explained that under the terms of the oil facility, both Venezuela and Mexico were to provide oil supplies to the participating countries on a 50-50 basis. But, he added that Barbados had been able to take advantage of only the Venezuelan end because of the inability of the local oil refinery to process Mexican crude which is a much heavier type than Venezuela's. "So... in the first year of the agreement, which was 1981, Barbados was able to obtain agreement from Venezuela to supply 100 percent until we were able to upgrade the refinery for the processing of the Mexican crude," Senator Griffith said.

However, studies in connection with this had shown that it would be to Barbados' disadvantage to process Mexican crude, hence the government's decision to ask Venezuela to continue to provide full oil supplies for 1982, he said. Senator Griffith noted that because of this problem Barbados was not fully benefitting from the oil facility. "Unfortunately we have not been able to benefit in the same way from the Mexican end, because we were not able to find a solution to the problem of using the Mexican crude, the Barbados parliamentary secretary explained.

"We have been grappling with the problem for some time now and we have been able to conclude in principle an understanding with the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments that Mexico would deliver Venezuela's portion to some other country which is closer geographically and Venezuela would, in the long term, supply us with a 100 percent (of our requirements), the junior minister said. Senator Griffith said that Barbados benefited from the oil deal during the first year to the tune of 3.2 million dollars (US). Barbados' oil bill last year totalled 62.6 million dollars and it is projected that this year's will be about 84 million dollars (1 BDS dollar: 50 cents US).

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP OPENS AREA TRADE MEETING

FL190011 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Delegates attending the third Caribbean trade union conference in Grenada have been called upon to condemn monopoly control of the media in the region and to support the struggle for a new international information order.

The call came this afternoon from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop as he officially opened the conference at the dome in Grand Anse. Prime Minister Bishop made the appeal against the background of (?threats) by the magnates of the Caribbean media who are about to start another orchestrated propaganda campaign against the Grenada revolution.

Prime Minister [Bishop] told the delegates that workers must understand why peace is in their interest. He urged them to condemn all military activities in the region and stressed that trade unions must combat reactionary offensives by employers.

Other speakers at the opening ceremony were the president of the Grenada Trade Union Council, Septimus Forsythe; Michael (Ars), of the Council of Progressive Trade Unions in Trinidad; and the president of the Grenada Bank and General Workers Union, Vincent Noel, who chaired the afternoon session. The conference, which ends on Saturday, brings together delegates from throughout the Caribbean and Latin America. Its being sponsored by the Grenada and Cuban Trade Union Councils. Previous Caribbean trade union conferences of this kind have been held in Guyana and Cuba.

JAMAICA

SEAGA GIVES REASON FOR BREAK WITH CUBA

FL182010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1834 GMT 18 Nov 81

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 18 Nov (CANA) -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, has told Parliament that from as early as July his government had information that Jamaican students in Cuba were being trained in "revolutionary tactics and techniques" with a view to returning opposition leader Michael Manley and his People's National Party (PNP) to power. Mr Seaga was speaking last night on a motion, subsequently passed by Parliament, supporting the 29 October diplomatic break with Cuba and censuring PNP member, D.K. Duncan for statements "supportive of foreign power" and "prejudicial to national security."

The prime minister said that a 27 July police special branch (intelligence arm) report showed that students who went to Cuba received political indoctrination, endurance training, training in revolutionary tactics and techniques, including the use of arms. They were also given drugs in tablet form and by injection, he alleged.

Mr Seaga implied that the bulk of the students the report spoke about were those who had gone to Cuba under the Jamaica-Cuba brigadista (construction training) program, ended by his government early this year. While in opposition, Mr Seaga's Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) made similar charges against the brigadistas.

The prime minister said the students were posted in the Cuban Provinces of Almar [as received], Pinar del Rio and Santiago de Cuba and that they received training from Cuban military personnel who had seen action in Angola, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Those students who were not conditioned to the rigorous program came under intense psychological pressure from their colleagues, while others were lured by Cuban women and told that if they did not participate they would be accused of rape.

According to the police report, Mr Seaga said, the students were told that on their return to Jamaica they were to join the Revolutionary Marxist League (a small ill-defined group) here, and advised that their main targets were to be "the capitalists and the middle class."

"They are updated only on events of crime, burning of business places etc., in Jamaica and constantly warned that when they return to Jamaica they should defend and assist Michael Manley and his part to return to power," the prime minister quoted the report as saying.

Mr Seaga claimed that the police had linked many Jamaican criminals with terrorist training operations in Cuba, but that only three names had been given in the diplomatic note that precipated the October break in relations for reasons of national security and out of fear for the lives of the informants. "If Cuba states that the men are not now there they may not be lying. If the Cuban Government states that the men were never there then it lies," Mr Seaga said.

The prime minister said that Jamaica had given Cuba only 24 hours to return the 3 wanted men, since any longer time would be "to spirit them out and we want them back." Had the men been returned, he said, relations would not have been broken, but Havana would have been told to scale down its embassy staff here to the level of the Jamaican Embassy in Cuba.

He said that the government could not have consulted the opposition about the proposed diplomatic action against Cuba because the PNP in every incident here involving Cubans had come to the defense of Havana at the expense of Jamaica. Mr Seaga noted that more than 30 PNP top officials had so far this year made 60 visits to Cuba, spending between them more than 200 days. This he said raised questions of "what kind of program they are involved in with the Cubans."

ST LUCIA

OPPOSITION TO INTENSIFY PRESSURE ON RULING PARTY

FL181519 Bridgetown CANA in English 0010 GMT 18 Nov 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpts] Castries, Saint Lucia, 17 Nov (CANA) -- Saint Lucia's opposition leader John Compton has said that his United Workers Party (UWP) would soon be intensifying pressure on Prime Minister Winston Cenac's ruling Labor Party (SLP) until it crumbles and returns to the polls. Compton, addressing the annual convention of the UWP also accused the government of "running from Guyana to Libya" to seek advice on corrupting the electoral process.

Compton used a 1981 economic memorandum on Saint Lucia, prepared by the World Bank, to support his contention that the SLP was running the country down the drain.

Said Compton: "What the report has said to the government is this:" You met a healthy economy with surpluses on the current account, with the cost of living under control, with good prospects for increasing employment, with a growing tourist and industrial base and a vibrant agricultural sector and in 2 years you have ruined it all.

"You have run the country into debt, you have the highest inflation rate in the Caribbean, you have created unemployment, you have left valuable assets go to ruin and have no plan, program, policy or purpose." [quotation marks as received]

Compton accused the government of so "mismanaging the economy that Saint Lucia is pushed to the very edge of bankruptcy and its credit worthiness is called into question even by local commercial banks. He added: "So great is the damage by this government and so deep are the scars inflicted upon the spirit of the people, that it will take several years to repair the damage and heal the wounds."

It was against this background, Compton said, that the UWP would, in the coming months, "intensify its pressure on the government both inside and outside parliament until it breaks and bows to the public clamor for a freely elected government." He claimed that the government, knowing that its chances of ever again being freely and fairly elected were dismal, was devising every means to keep itself in power by "running from Guyana to Libya" to seek advice on the corruption of the electoral process.

Recently, Foreign Minister Peter Josie visited Guyana where, according to him, he has been studying the structure of President Forbes Burnham's People's National Congress. (Josie is currently in Libya on an aid-hunting mission).

Charged Compton: "They are proposing to increase the constituencies from 17 to 25 and to fix the boundries to ensure their reelection. But let me make it clear today that, (Libyan leader) Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's guns notwithstanding the UWP will fight any such attempt inside and outside of Parliament. And if in order to preserve our status as a free people; in order to live as free men some of us must shed our blood, so be it. It is better to die as free men than to live as slaves. We shall rather die on our feet than die on our knees." But Compton said that his party would never accept power unless freely elected by the ballot, adding that the UWP had openly condemned and did so again, any government which held on to power other than by the will of his people.